Impact of Gulf crisis on the availability of Petroleum Products

*36. SHRI J. P. JAVALI:
SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the impact of Gulf crisis on the availability of petroleum products in India;

(b) what standby arrangements have been made and contingency plans chalked out for the consumers, especially the farmers, for supply of diesel during the Gulf war crisis; and

(c) what is its impact on agriculture, transport, industry, trade and commerce and also on power generation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) The Gulf crisis which began in August 1990 resulted in disruption of supplies of crude oil and petroleum products from Iraq and Kuwait. Price in the international market also became very high causing strain on the foreign exchange resources of the country.

(b) Steps taken to meet the situation arising due to Gulf War include (i) Attempts to diversify the sources of import of oil and products (ii) contracting of products from non-Gulf sources, (iii) building up of inventories of crude oil and products, (iv) constant monitoring of imports and availability/distribution of products etc. Instructions have been issued to the oil companies to accord priority for meeting the diesel requirements of the agricultural sector in consultation with the State Governments. State Governments have been given flexibility to increase diesel supplies to retail outlets in agricultural belts wherever required but this is to be matched by reduced supplies to non-agricultural belts. Some States have introduced a permit system to ensure that requirements of the agriculture sector are met on priority. Special releases of diesel have also been made in November, 1990 and February, 1991 to meet additional requirement arising due to agricultural operations.

(c) The Gulf crisis is a national problem and the burden has to be borne by all sectors of the economy. The effort of the Govt. has been to try and minimise the adverse impact on industrial and agricultural production.

Requirement and Production of Crude Oil in the Country

*37. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of crude oil in the country at present;

(b) what portion of it is being met through domestic supplies; and

(c) what is the estimated quantity of crude oil proposed to be imported during the current year to meet the requirement and also the estimated expenditure thereon along with the names of the countries from which it is to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) The total requirement of crude oil in the country for processing for the year 1990-91 is estimated at 51.69 MMT.

(b) The estimated availability of net indigenous crude for processing for the current year is 31.51 MMT.

(c) Estimated quantity of crude oil to be imported during 1990-91 is about

20.8 MMT. The estimated expenditure thereon would be around Rs. 6,000 crores. These imports are being made both under term contracts and through spot purchase. Term contracts are with the national companies of UAE, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Malaysia and USSR. Supplies were also being received from Iraq and Kuwait before the Gulf crisis began in August, 1990.

Mixing of Alcohol in Petrol

*38. SHRI SHAMIM HASHMI:
SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article captioned 'Cocktail Option' which appeared in the 'Economic Times' of the 20th August, 1990, regarding failure to use alcohol in petrol; and

(b) whether in view of grave urgency due to the Gulf War and also to check pollution, Government have any proposal to start mixing alcohol in petrol as was being done in India earlier and as is being done now in several countries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) Government has seen the news report.

(b) No such decision has been taken.

Power cuts in States

*39. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) in how many States power cuts are in vogue at present thereby affecting the low tension and high tension consumers; and

(b) what steps have been taken to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI): (a) A *Statement* showing the statewise power cuts/restrictions on various categories of consumers during January, 1991 is enclosed.

(b) Various measures being taken to improve the availability of power include expediting commissioning of new generating capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reduction of T&D losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas.

Statement

Power cuts on Industries in January, 1991

	Energy Cut	Demand Cut
Northern Region		
Chandigarh . .	Nil	Peak period restrictions.
Delhi . . .	Nil	Peak period restrictions.
Haryana . .	(i) 8 hrs/day/zone supply to all H.T. industries in three zones with contract demand of 20 KVA and above but below 1MW.	
	(ii) 40% weekly energy cut on the industrial consumers with connected load of 1 MW & above.	
	(iii) 40% weekly energy cut on the industrial consumers fed from independent feeders.	